Korea to Be Seized by Japan at Once few moments under the water, but soon ate into the buildings on the east side. Two truck wagons caught fire and were

Boyarin 3,200

Novfk 3,200

First Pregnant Step in the Impending Far East War Will Be Taken by the Tokio Government To-

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

sponse had gone to Viceroy Alexieff, he did not give him a copy of it, but it is understood that he made known, in a general way, the Russian position, Russia, while making concessions, declined to yield on the four following points:

First, Japan's right to ask for a treaty covering the sovereignty of Manchuria; second, she insisted upon mutual recognition of the independence of Korea; third, that there should be no fortification of southern Korea which might brighten Russian communications with Port Arthur and Vladivostock. and fourth, she declined to meet Japan's wishes with regard to a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu river. CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT.

The news of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan was spread far and wide throughout the capital by extra bulletins of the Novoe Vremya and other papers. Much excitement was created, and this resulted in patriotic demonstrations.

At the performance of Telinka's heroic opera, "Life for the Czar;" at the Marie Theater the enormous building was packed from hoor to ceiling and many military offleets were present. When the peasant Sousanon, who, in the play, comes to save the Czar's life, sang the national ode, "God Save the Czar from His Enemies," the emotional Russian character was stilled by the solemnity of the occasion, but when the curtain was rung down the audience burst into vociferous applause.

The Bourse Gazette halls the breaking of relations because it terminates the present suspense and declares that the entire nation will respond to the imperial call.

It is the general opinion of military men here that Japan will immediately land troops in Korea, whence will come the first news of nighting unless there should be an accidental encounter at sea.

The Associated Press was informed at a late hour to-night that the order for the imperial train to take the Czar to Moscow had been countermanded, and that the date of his Majesty's departure is uncertain.

RUSSIA'S NOTIFICATION TO REPRESENTATIVES

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7. The Official Messenger publishes the following circular telegram, dated Feb. 6, which has been sent out by the Russian foreign minister to the representatives of the Russian government

"Acting under instructions from his government, the Japanese minister at the imperial court, has presented a note which informs the imperial government of the decision of Japan to break off from further negotiations and recall her minister and the entire staff at the Japanese legation. "In consequence of this his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order that the

Russian minister at Tokio, with the whole staff of the imperial mission, shall leave the capital of Japan without delay. Such an attitude on the part of the Tokio government, which has not even awaited the arrival of the answer of the imperial government which was sent off during the last few days, throws the whole responsibility for the consequence which may arise from a rupture of diplomatic relations between the empires, on Japan.'

DEMANDS OF JAPAN WERE VERY MODERATE

LONDON, Feb. 8.-The Times this morning asserts that the Japanese demands were world when they are disclosed. Japan did not even ask Russia to promise to move a single soldier from Manchuria, or to renounce a single right in Manchuria. The Daily Graphic, dealing with the same subject, asserts that the original draft of the treaty submitted to Russia was drawn up by Baron Komura in consultation with

Will Not Accept Mediation.

PARIS, Feb. 8.-The Figaro this morning publishes a statement that M. Motono, the Japanese minister, says Japan will not accept an offer of mediation from whatever source it might come.

INFORMATION TAKES BERLIN BY SURPRISE

Thursday that War Was Impossible-War Office View.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.-The Russian embassy here has been informed by Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, that the Russian government does not know whether the breaking off of diplomatic negotiations by Japan is preliminary to war or not. Anxiety prevails at the embassy,

Count Von Der Osten-Sacken, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, received Count Lamsdorff's official circular at 2 o'clock this morning, but he did not communicate it to Baron Von Richthofen, the imperial foreign secretary, until 9 o'clock this morning. The Russian ambassador was received by Baron Von Richthofen while he was taking coffee

Later in the day Count Von Der Osten-Sacken saw Baron Von Richthofen again and presumably told him of a supplement- | 600,000 ary dispatch, saying that the Russian goverument did not know whether there would

Callers at the Russian embassy were assured by the ambassador that the action of Japan was a painful surprise, and that the embassy had no intelligence on which prediction as to what the Japanussian governments would now do. The Japanese minister at Berlin, Inouye, ooking as impassive and calm as usual, lrove out this afternoon. Visitors at the apanese legation were told, after the minister returned, that he was too much occu-

Office was not broken, except that a few who had been aroused at their nomes by the calling of extra editions of noon to see if there was any news. The resident clerks and the doorkeeprs were the only persons on duty there.

Baron Von Richthofen took the original | south. of the Russian dispatch to Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, who in turn took it personally to the Schloss and anded it to the Emperor on his Majesty's return from church. It is quite likely that the Emperor, in the event of war, would give up his proposed cruise through the Mediterranean in order to be at home to meet any possible complications.

Count Von Buelow, only so short a time sons at the court that war was wholly out | Charles street broke out into flames, the of the question. The War Office appears | Consolidated Gas Company's building and to have taken a different view from the Foreign Office regarding the possibilities of war, because early last week a military attache was ordered to join the Russian forces in the far East.

SHELBYVILLE.-The Democrats of Noble, Liberty and Moral townships met Saturday and nominated the candidates for

HUNTER

The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

Comparative Strength of the Japanese and Russian Fleets

The following shows the line-up of the Japanese and Russian fleets in far Eastern waters:

RUSSIAN	JAPANESE
Battle	ships
Orel 13,600 Czarevitch 13,110 Retvizan 12,700 Peresviet 12,674 Probieda 12,674 Sebastopol 10,960 Patropaviovsk 10,960 Pollava 10,960	Mikasa 15,200 Asaki 15,000 Hatsuse 15,000 Shikashima 14,850 Yashima 12,320 Fuji 12,320 Chen Yuen 14,890
Protected	Cruisers
Bogatzo 6,750 Diana 6,630 Pallada 6,630 Variag 6,500 Askold 6,100	Naniwa 5,700 Chitose 4,760 Kasagi 4,760 Takasago 4.300 Hashidate 4,277

Niitaka..... 3,420 Akitsaushina 3,150 Idsumi..... 3,000 Sutma 2,700 Chiyoda 2,450 Armored Cruisers Gromovoi 12,330 Yakumo*..... 9,850 Rossia 12,200 Asama 9,750 Rurik......10,940 Tokiwa 9,750 Bayan 7,800 Iwate 9,750

> Torpedo Boat Destroyers Russian, 12; Japanese, 19.

> > Torpedo Boats Russian, 16; Japanese, 76.

Baltimore Aflame; Enormous Losses

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ern Union company on Gay street. The

prospect is that this office will have to be vacated in a few minutes, as the flames are breaking west and east and volumes of sparks and blazing cinders and splinters are flying in every direction.

At this hour the fire is absolutely beyond control and all occupants of buildings in the center of the city are rapidly remov-

ing their valuables. The City Hospital, corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets, is removing to other hospitals as rapidly as possible the twentyfour patients in that institution. Seventeen were brought to this hospital, most of them firemen. They were suffering from burns, scalds and lacerations. Nearly every physician in the city is in the fire district. So far as known at this hour no one has been killed.

Detachments of the Fourth and Fifth regiments have been called out and are while fronting the Baltimore street side of patrolling the streets in the vicinity of | this block were the Roxbury Rye Distilling the fire, guarding property and keeping | Company, the building occupied by Silber-

the city, but fires are breaking out in East Baltimore and the indications are that the residence streets are doomed to be invaded. The indications are that not a single morning newspaper will be able to get out an issue to-morrow morning, with the possible exception of the Sun, which has an auxiliary plant. There are five morning papers here, three English and two Ger-

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad office building has been destroyed, and so has the Maryland Institute art building.

At 11:45 p. m. the temporary customs house, adjoining the postoffice, caught fire. One hundred and fifty policemen from Philadelphia arrived here to assist the Baltimore police and military.

The temporary quarters secured by the Associated Press for their operators, after first being burned, has again been destroyed and they were compelled to seek new quar-Count Von Buelow Had Said on ters on a moment's notice. News from this city therefore will be delayed. The fire loss may reach \$50,000,000 or more.

DETAILS OF PROGRESS

OF THE GREAT FIRE

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7 .- The most destructive conflagration in the history of Baltimore occurred here to-day, raging practically unchecked during many hours, destroying scores of the largest business houses in the wholesale district, involving losses which cannot yet be estimated, as the fire was still burning fiercely when night fell. Owing to the wide extent of the calamity it will be to-morrow before an approximate estimate can be made, though it is certain it has already exceeded \$25,-

The fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock this morning in the wholesale dry goods store of John E. Hurst & Co., on Hopkins place, in the heart of the business district, with a series of loud explosions which were heard in remote parts of the city, and spread with fearful rapidity. In a half-hour there were a dozen big warehouses in the wholesale dry goods and notions district burning fiercely. The entire city fire department was called out, but The ordinary Sunday quiet at the Foreign | was utterly powerless to check the spread of the flames, which were aided by high winds, and by noon there were savage fires the newspapers, looked in during the after- in at least thirty big warehouses, and the conflagration was steadily eating its way into successive blocks east, north, west and

COULD NOT BE CHECKED Building after building fell a prey to the flames, and apparently there was no check

to the onward sweep of destruction. On Baltimore street the block between Liberty and Sharp was soon ablaze, then came the next block east to Hanover, and after that the block on the south side to Oehh's Acme Hall burning fiercely.

Meanwhile there were stores north of Baltimore street being similarly consumed. Mullin's Hotel caught and other buildings near it. West of Liberty street, on the south side of Baltimore, the block was doomed, and the big Baltimore bargain for Noble township is Oscar Howard; for house also caught. Down in Hopkins place, Moral, Albert Alyea; for Liberty, Joseph where the conflagration started, Hurst's building and the other wholesale houses on

both sides of the street crumbled and fell. The big dry goods houses of Daniel Miller & Sons and R. M. Burton & Co. were soon affame, and along German, east and west from the Hurst building, there were a dozen upper floors of 24 Hanover street, hurled buildings burning and scores more threat- tons of burning matter across the street ened. The spectacle of ruin and destruction on to the roofs of the buildings opposite, from any point in these doomed blocks was which the firemen were drenching with comething appalling. Mass & Kemper's big water in a vain hope to make Hanover

succumbed to the flames and the walls fell with a crash that was heard for squares.

Itoukuskima..... 4,277

Matsushima 4,277

Yashino 4,150

Takashiho...... 3,700

Toushima 3,420

Idzumo 9,750

Azuma.... 9,436

Total209,507

CENTER OF THE CALDRON. The Hurst building was destroyed, not even a wall ten feet high being left standing. It apparently was the center of the caldron, from whence the flames radiated over the doomed neighborhood.

Bank and the National Exchange Bank were gutted by flames, the few streams of them proving entirely ineffectual to even halt the destruction. Here, across the street, were the ruins of John E. Hurst & Co., and next to it S. Hecht, jr., & Sons were in flames. Adjoining was the large building owned by the William Koch Importing Company, which was also quickly

Across the street the Stanley & Brown Drug Company building was quickly in ruins, man & Todes, the house of Allen & Co., Fortunately thus far the conflagration | which hardly had been completed, while has not reached the residence portion of | next to it was the establishment of Moses & Co. On the corner was the building occupied by the Messrs Sugar & Shear and several other smaller concerns. All of these were swallowed up in flames, and, in fact, the whole block was nothing but a caldron

> HOTEL BECOMES A TORCH. At 1:30 o'clock Mullin's Hotel, a sevenstory structure, Liberty and Baltimore streets, was in flames from garret to cellar, and its great height and narrowness acted as a torch, which, as a sort of flue, converted the doomed building into a huge and dreadful torch. All the guests of the hotel had been ordered out of the building shortly after the fire broke out in John E. Hurst's place. There was no panic or confusion and none was injured.

> Though every bit of fire-fighting apparatus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread, the firemen realized that they had a task before them which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia, and about 1 o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames. Engines from stations in Baltimore, Howard, Anne Arundel and Harford counties also arrived as soon as possible, some of the apparatus traveling a distance of thirty miles and

Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that there were 350 hose all playing at one time upon

different parts of the conflagration. Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus the crowds of people and the general confusion, many of the engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

With loud roars wall after wall toppled into the streets and firemen ran for their

All kinds of wires had to be cut to clear the way for the fire fighters. The block bounded by German, Liberty, Sharp and Baltimore streets was early found to be doomed and the firemen turned their attention to saving the buildings on Baltimore street east of Sharp. The fire was beyond their control and the flames ran from one building to another, in spite of the fact that the firemen had done their best to check the progress of the flames by by me. soaking the structure with water. RED-HOT CINDERS.

Red-hot cinders ignited the roof of the Front-street Theater, and for a time it looked as though that structure would be burned down. The building is at least a half-mile from the main conflagration, and the fact that the roof caught fire from falling cinders shows to what distance the fiery rain feli. The blaze, which was on the southwest corner, was extinguished by the firemen assisted by citizens.

For a time considerable alarm was felt at the City Hospital when the rain of cinders was at its fiercest. The Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution were all at their posts, and an effort was made to keep the fact of the conflagration secret from the patients. A few cinders fell on the roof of the hospital, but were extinguished by the physicians of the house

Eighteen women, two babies and seven nurses were taken from the Maternity Hospital, on West Lombard street, in police ambulances and given quarters at the City Hospital. A woman who was ill in bed with typhoid was taken to the City Hospital. At 3 o'clock a tremendous explosion of about 150 barrels of whisky, stored in the wholesale store on Baltimore street quickly street the eastern boundary line of the this (Monday) morning Fire Chief Croker New York, via Moville.

conflagration. The flames quivered for a

consumed and an engine was buried by a

falling wall, the firemen fleeing for their

The whole city was notified of the conflagration by a terrific explosion, which occurred some minutes after 11 o'clock. A sharp, splitting roar went up with reverberating thunder. This was followed by a peculiar whistling noise, like that made by a shrill wind. The churches in the cen-

tral section of the city were filled with worshipers, many of whom became frightened, and while no panics ensued, hundreds of men and women left their seats and went outside to see what had happened. In a few moments the streets and pavements all over the city were crowded with excited people.

DEAFENING CRASH. Another deafening crash occurred, and dense columns of cinders and smoke shot up over the central section of the city, and in a huge brown column moved rapidly toward

the northeast. Borne on the strong southeast wind, the column of smoke, blazing cinders, and even pieces of tin roofing, spread over the center of the city and a rain of red-hot pieces of wood.

Two more explosions followed, and thousands of people hurried to the scene of the fire. Of all the spectators, comparatively few saw the fire itself. They could not get within half a block of it. Even the policemen guarding the approaches to the fire had to repeatedly shift their positions and dodge falling cinders. Pieces of tin six by eight feet square were lifted into the air by the terrific heat, sailed upward like paper kites, and when they reached a point beyond the zone of the most intense heat fell clattering to the streets.

The firemen who were obliged to stick to Crash after crash could be heard within the burning district, but even the firemen could not tell from what building they proceeded. In the seething furnace of flame all sense of the direction of location of buildings was lost. Walls and flooring fell in thunderous roars that echoed for blocks away.

Hundreds of merchants and business men Baltimore, over the Baltimore & Ohio Railwith offices in the threatened district were road. At 1 o'clock Philadelphia sent five ennotified by watchmen and police. Nearly gines, with full crews, in addition to the all took steps to have their books run to six engines and crews, 150 policemen and Hundreds of men and boys were engaged

to move the books. The Adams Express Company sent a hurry call for its men and wagons to come to the office at once. The books, desks and files were all placed into wagons for removal to places of

BURNED BUILDINGS.

Among the buildings consumed are the following: Rexbury Rye Distilling Company; Allen & Sons, leathers; Sugar & Shear, clothing; L. Stein & Co., umbrella manufactures; M. Friedman & Son, Crockin & Co., dry goods; Schwarz Toy Company. Mullins Hotel, Burgunder Bros., clothing; Maas & Kemper, manufacturers of confectioners' tools; Lewis, Lowery & Co., dry goods; Dry Goods Exchange; S. Neuberger & Bro., dry goods; A. Sauber, clothing and sponging establishment; A. C. Meyer & Co., druggists; Carrollton Chemical Company; Wm. T. Dixon & Bros. On Hopkins place the Hopkins Savings | wholesale paper; Burger & Co., wholesale clothing; Blanke & Saloin, Thos. Burke & Co., liquors; James A. Gary & Son, (cotton mills) office; Charles Burger & Co., water that firemen were able to turn on wholesale clothing; American Cigar Company; Cook Sanderson, local agent of Bluett, Peabody & Co.; John Hurst & Co., dry goods; S. Hecht, jr. & Co., carpets; Daniel Miller & Sons, dry goods; Curran & Co., boots and shoes; Molan's restaurant; C. Y. Davidson, gas-fitting establishment; F. Schleunes & Co., cloth dealers; Oppenheimer, Koshland & Co., wholesale jewelers; W. Catzen & Co., clothing; A. Frederlicht & Co., woolen goods; C. J. Stewart & Sons, hardware; tion. Eighty-nine churches were burned, in-O'Connell & Bannon, restaurant; building occupied by the National Exchange Bank and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; Hopkins Savings Bank; building occupied by Thornton, Rogers & Co., printers; Carr, Owens & Heineman and Blanke's saroon; Ambach Brothers, clothing manufacturers; Conrad Zeal's Son, trunk manufacturers; building occupied by Silberman & Todes, dry goods; Thalheimer Brothers, dry goods, and the Florence W McCarthy Company; Fusselbaugh-Blake Company, wall paper; Basch & Garner, window shades; R. Jandorf & Co., boots and shoes; James Robertson Manufacturing Company, metals; Peter Rose & Sons, harness and saddlery; B. Koan, notions; M. Pratzfelder, boots and shoes; John Murphy Company, publishers; Baltimore News Company, book sellers; The Cushing Company, book sellers; J. S. MacDonald & Co., jewelers; The Goodyear Rubber Company; Likes, Berwanger & Co., clothiers; Th Brothers Company, jewelers; The Consolidated Gas Company (office building); Ochm's Acme Hall, clothiers; The W. J C. Dulany Company; Huyler's, confectionery; William Knabe Piano Company; Samuel Hunt's Sons, leather goods; The James R. Armiger Company, jewelers; The De Brau Hat Company; Kranz Smith Piano Company; F. W. McAllister & Co., opti-

furniture; Granger & Co., tobacconists. TEMPORARY OFFICES TO BE ESTABLISHED

cians: Bryant & Stratton Business College;

R. Lertz & Sons, pianos; Imwold & Co.,

ant general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with headquarters in house district. Seven years before the New York, who is in Chicago to-night, said | Hamburg fire over 600 warehouses in New

"The Western Union telegraph office in

Baltimore is situated at the corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, in one of the most modern buildings. We have recently fitted up a complete modern office at a very heavy expense. The office is connected through an underground system with the out-of-town wires. "Early in the afternoon, when it was feared the fire would reach the building occupied by us, a large force of men with the necessary material were sent to Baltimore to re-establish our main office. Communication will be maintained through our branch offices and railroad offices outside of the fire district, pending the restoration of the main office The Postal telegraph office was located

within half a block of the Western Union. in a sixteen-story building and the loss in telegraph facilities will be practically the same as that of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

HARRISON VOICES

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- The following message was sent to Mayer Robert M. Mc-Lane, of Baltimore, by Mayor Carter H. Harrison to-night:

CHICAGO'S SYMPATHY

"Details of the great calamity which has visited your city have just been received To us a conflagration of this kind is brought home with all the more emphasis because of our own experiences in dealing with awful catastrophes. We have not forgotten the fire of 1871, and the accompanying loss of life and property. The news of your misfortune comes to us at a time when Chicago is still mourning for its recent theater disaster.

"Chicago extends to you its sympathy nearly all the victims were dead within ten most deeply, for it remembers well what such a disaster means. Chicago assures the stage reached the auditorium and galleries. This also was true of the Iroquois you of its desire to furnish all the material Mayor Harrison sent a similar message to Governor Warfield, of Maryland.

PRESIDENT TAKES A PERSONAL INTEREST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-President Roosesources. During the evening, through his secretary, he directed Maj. Richard Sylvester, the chief of police, to render all the assistance he could from his office to the stricken city. The Washington police bu reau has had a corps of detectives in Baltimore during the afternoon, and to-night following the President's directions, Major Sylvester dispatched Captain Pearson and a detail of thirty policemen for duty to assist in preserving order. Four engines also

SIXTEEN ADDITIONAL ENGINES ARE SENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Soon after 2 o'clock | GLASGOW, Feb. 7.-Sailed: Furnessia, for

Two truck wagons caught fire and were consumed and an engine was buried by a consumed and an engine was buried by a calling wall, the firemen fleeing for their lives. We Shall Spend \$500,000 To Give Liquozone Away

or two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid \$100,000 for the American rights. That is the highest price ever is the very source of vitality, the most espaid for similar rights on any scientific

the product away-one bottle to each of a cide so certain that we publish on every million sick ones. We are doing this so bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that every sick one may let Liquozone itself that it connot kill. prove what it can do.

Kills Inside Germs

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost cinders fell, compelling pedestrians to dodge helpless in any germ disease, as every physician knows.

Liquozone will do for slck humanity more than all the drugs in the world combined. It does what no skill can accomplish without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cured.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemtheir dangerous posts dodged into doorways | ical research. Its virtues are derived solely for shelter from the rain of hot missiles. from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these | Dandruff-Dropsy.

sent seven fire engines, with full crews, to

Baltimore has been cut off from the out-

Panic in Burning Church.

LOGON, Ia., Feb. 7.-Fire in the First

Christian Church, which broke out just

after service began to-day, created a panic.

The flames communicated to the bell tower

which fell in a few moments after the con-

gregation had gone out. None of the mem-

escapes. The house was entirely lost.

LIST OF THE FAMOUS

bers was hurt, but several had narrow

In the Chicago fire of Oct. 9, 1871, the ter-

ritory burned over amounted to 2,100 acres,

and the property loss to \$190,000,000. Build-

ings were destroyed to the number of 17,450

200 lives are known to have been lost, and

The Boston fire of Nov. 9-11, 1872, destroyed

800 business houses and residences, and in-

volved a property loss of \$80,000,000. The

In September of 1666, 436 acres of th

heart of London was destroyed by fire. Th

oss of life was tremendous, as the house

of old London were of very flimsy construc-

cluding old St. Peter's cathedral, and nearly

all the churches in "The City," except St

Moscow, the Russian capital, has been

burned twice. In 1570 a fire, which started

in a baker's shop, made 200,000 persons

homeless. In 1812 the city authorities, on

direct command from the Czar, set fire to

the city because of the French occupation

under Napoleon. The people evacuated the

city before the entrance of the French, and

it was thoroughly mined. The prisoners in

the jails were liberated on their promise to

remain and fire the city after the French

had entered. They did their work well, and

Moscow was laid in ashes, driving out the

French, who then began their terrible re-

treat, through the Russian winter, to the

Constantinople has suffered from many

conflagrations. In 1831 18,300 houses were

destroyed, with great loss of life. Cairo, the

capital of Egypt, was almost destroyed by

fire in 1824. Great fires are common in the

crowded cities of the Orient. Only a few

years ago a fire at Yeddo, Japan, made 150,-

In 1842 Hamburg, the commercial metrop-

by fire of \$35,000,000. This was in the ware-

York were blotted out, the loss being in the

in 1851, 2,500 houses being swept away. It

left nearly the entire population homeless,

but a more substantial class of buildings

was erected and the fire was an ultimate

In 1876 fire did damage amounting to \$12,-

500,000 in the flourishing city of St. Johns.

N. F., and in 1889 both Seattle and Spokane,

Wash., suffered the destruction of their

respective business districts, the loss in each

Among the more recent disasters of this

kind was the great Jacksonville fire of three

lost and two-thirds of the Florida metropo-

lis was destroyed. Of the theater fires there

are the Paris Charity Bazar fire of May,

1897; the great Vienna Theater fire in 1881,

lost, and, last and most horrible of all, the

Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago, on Dec.

In this connection it may be mentioned

that between 1751 and 1885 fire destroyed, so

far as recorded, 732 theaters, and claimed

therein 6,573 victims. From the beginning

of the nineteenth century to May, 1897, 536

theaters were destroyed and nearly 5,000 per-

sons were killed or wounded. In the thir-

teen years from 1876 to 1889 not less than

1.600 persons were killed in the six terrible

theater disasters of Brooklyn, Nice, Vienna,

Paris, Exeter and Oporto. In these fires

minutes after the smoke and flames from

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- Arrived: Anchoria,

from Glasgow and Moville; Brandenburgh,

from Bremen (off Nantucket); La Lorraine,

from Havre; New York, from Southamptor

and Cherbourg; Umbria, from Liverpool and

Queenstown. Sailed: Norge, for Christiania and Copenhagen; Minnehaha, for London

(and later anchored below on account of

NAPLES, Feb. 7 .- Arrived: Aurania, from

New York, for Genoa and Fiume; Romanic

from Alexandria, for Boston, via Gibraltar

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.-Sailed: Noord-land, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; Iver-

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 7 .- Arrived: Phil-

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Arrived: Ultonia, from Boston, via Queenstown.

LIZARD, Feb. 7.—Passed: Zeeland, from New York, for Antwerp.

nia, from Liverpool, for New York.

fog); Finland, for Antwerp.

and Ponta de Gada.

New York.

31 last, with its total of 583 deaths.

case being upward of \$15,000,000.

neighborhood of \$30,000,000.

benefit to the city.

000 persons homeless, and hundreds lost

their lives. Canton, Peking and Shanghai,

China, have been devastated many times.

French frontier.

Giles's; and 13,200 dwellings and shops,

98,000 persons were made homeless.

loss of life was small.

FIRES OF HISTORY

side world by telegraph since midnight.

extra firemen sent earlier in the night.

This Company, after testing Liquozone gases are made part of the liquid product. The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, sential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known We are now spending \$500,000 to give product can compare. Yet it is a germi-

> The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone, which-like oxygen-is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetal matter. It is carried by the blood to every cell of every tissue, and no touch of impurity, no germ of disease can exist where Liquozone

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease and forever.

200 FEET HIGH, ROLLED

Baltimore's Great Fire Described

by a Member of the Sun

Staff.

APPALLING DESTRUCTION

Stately Buildings Literally Anni-

hilated by the Irresistible

Fiery Whirlwind.

paper issued this morning, by the use of the

Abscesses-Anemia. Bronchitis. Blood Poison. Bright's Disease, Constipation. Catarrh-Cancer. Dysentery-Diarrhea. Hay Fever-Influenza. Kidney Diseases. La Grippe. Leucorrhea. Liver Troubles. Malaria-Neuralgia. Many Heart Troubles. Piles-Pneumonia. Pleurisy-Quinsy. Rheumatism. Skin Diseases. Scrofula-Syphillis. Stomach Troubles.

Gonorrhea-Gleet.

Throat Troubles. Tuberculosis. Tumors-Ulcers. Variococeie.

Women's Diseases. All diseases that begin with fever-all inflam-mation-all catarrh-all contagious diseases-all the results of impure or poisonous blood, In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vital-

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you: to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no ob igation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

835 Give full address-write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

odist Book Concern, Hunt's leather store,

and St. Paul and Calvert, stood the new \$600,000 courthouse. Just east of it was the postoffice building and east of that the city The Western Union offices were located in the basement of the Equitable building at the corner of Calvert and Fayette streets; the Postal telegraph in the basement of the Continental building, corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, and ponce headquarte.

STRAWBERRIES MAY BE CHEAP.

Eastern Market.

New York Commercial Advertiser. According to information which is beginning to come to receivers, the prespect for WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The entire staff a liberal yield of strawberries the coming of the Baltimore Sun was transferred to season is particularly good. Last year was Washington at 11 o'clock last night and that notably bad, probably the worst in some localities in a long time, and many growers plant of the Evening Star. Estimates of closed the season discouraged and decided the area burned made by the Sun staff they wouldn't undertake to grow them places it at between twenty-three and twenagain. Reflection convinced them, however, ty-four blocks, all of which is the business | that where their fields were already planted it would be folly to uproot them. Consesection of the city. In addition to the list quently acreage will be substantially the of buildings burned carried in the early Assame as it was last year. In some localities it will be larger because others will grow sociated Press reports, the following buildthem for the first time. ings are reported destroyed: Continental The first berries to arrive in this market

Hotel (dynamited), Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Maryland Trust Company, Alexander Brown Banking Com-A member of the staff of the Baltimore Sun, who came over with the force from that paper, said the fury of the fire was beyond description. "You cannot imagine it; you cannot imagine it," he kept repeating. The scenes of gigantice destruction he

themselves upon his memory to the obliteration of every other idea. "I have seen big fires, in New York and Chicago," he said, "when block after block would fall before the sweep of the flames, but nothing that approached in terrible fury the catastrophe that fell upon Baltimore to-day. The flames swept down the streets with the onward rush and fury of a tidal wave. Great billows of fire two hundred feet in height would fill the space between the buildings, and, sweeping from side to side, would blot out of existence a skyscraper as though it were a box of matches. The Union Trust building and the Atlantic Trust building shared this fate. One moment they stood in the stately beauty of stone and marble; a moment later and they were not. The flames would dash around 11/2 and 2 cents a box. Possibly against their sides, beat in the massive 3 cents is obtainable in some cases. then would come the collapse. The Union Trust building, one of the handsomest in the country, seemed to my mind to vanish

almost as soon as I looked. WHIRLING BURNING EMBERS. "The city was a mass of whirling, burning embers. In the Sun office, where we sat San Francisco was practically destroyed at work at our desk, the copy paper would burn as we wrote. In the streets the embers fell in sheets and rose and fell again, as the swift wind carried them along. Everywhere were drawn and anguished faces,

and the mark of desolation.'

The circulation manager of the Sun said the Sun building but the sparks which filled the air were so fietce work had to be abandoned within the Sun building. The burned district of Baltimore is the heart of the business section, including the entire wholesale trade and a great part of the retail trade. In the fire district were all the important business and office buildings, all the newspaper offices, two hotels, the central building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the city hall, the courthouse, the postoffice building, the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices, the Bell telephone building, police headquarters, in which 450 lives were lost; the Oporto The-Holliday-street Theater and several imater fire, in 1888, in which 240 lives were portant banks

> Baltimore street was the main business street of Baltimore and the dividing line between the wholesale and retail sections, being lined with establishments of both descriptions. For three or four blocks south of Baltimore street and from Howard street on the west to South street on the east the flames swept everything before them North of Baltimore and running east and west, parallel with it comes Fayette street and then Lexington street. West of Charle street, these two streets are devoted to retail business and east of Charles mainly to office buildings.

CARROLLTON HOTEL BURNED. In the burned portion south of Baltimore street was the famous old Carrollton Hotel the building of the Baltimore Evening News, the fourteen-story Continental Trust building, the Guardian Trust building, the Mercantile Trust building, the Alex, Brown & Sons Bank, the National Exchange Bank the wholesale establishment of which ex-Postmaster General Gary was the head Hurst & Co.'s wholesale house, the Hopkins Place Bank, Daniel Miller & Son's house, R. M. Sutton & Co., Diggs, Cuttan & Co., and smaller wholesale establish

Among the retail establishments on th south side of Baltimore street were Olhmes's Acme Hall, a large department store: Welsch & Brothers, one of the old est jewelry companies in the city; The Ar miger Jewelry Company; the Schwarz Toy Company, the largest establishment of this kind in the city; Burk's saloon, which occupied one of the landmarks of Baltimore a frame building of unknown antiquity Hecht Brothers' department store and the adelphia, from New York, via Plymouth and | building of the Baltimore American at the southwest corner of Baltimore and South

PRAWLE POINT, Feb. 7.-Passed: Stat- streets. Just across South street from the Ameriendam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, for more Sun. On the north side of Baltimore, from west to east, were Mullins's Hotel, the jewelry houses of J. S. McDon-ald & Co. and S. S. Kirk Sons & Co., the Baltimore & Ohio building, the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Hopkins's chinaware and crockery establishment, the Meth-

Knabe's piano warerooms and various other retail establishments. On the streets running north from Baltimore and as far as Lexington, were the Equitable building, the Calbert building, ing, the Union National Bank and struc-WITH TIDAL-WAVE FURY tures of a similar character. Between Fayette and Lexington streets

> hall and then the Holliday-street Theater. in the City Hall.

At Least That Is the Prospect in the

Trust Company, Equitable, Calbert, Bank from Florida came around Christmas time and they have been coming regularly ever of Baltimore, International Trust Company, since. In numerous instances the arrivals Carrolton Hotel, Junker's Hotel, St. Paul's are in bad condition, or were bad when they started and are scarcely worth receiving when they get here. But good berries always command good prices in this market. According to estimates made by large andlers, about 12,000,000 boxes are received in this city in a year. It is impossible to estimate accurately because they are put up in different form and different sizes. but the receipts here are probably not far from that figure. The loss on berries is very large, which accounts for some of the millions of boxes, and consumption during the season is also very large. Formerly it was not unusual for seventy-five to 100 cars a had witnessed seemed to have impressed day to come to New York, but since the Californias introduced the plan of sending cars to all shipping points, New York re-

> go over fifty cars a day. The largest receipts in any one day last season were sev-Prices in New York vary. At present the range is wide, running from 25 cents for ordinary grades up to \$1, or even better in instances, for the best brandywines. As supplies increase and the season moves northward prices will drop, and later from 5 to 10 cents a box will be considered a good figure. Growers sometimes contract their entire crops at a certain price. When they do that they are fortunate, since fluctuations are frequently so great and prices are so low that the grower would get practically nothing. The price at the field, excepting in special cases, is said to range

> ceipts have decreased and now they rarely

walls, leap from windows and roof, and- | All the Southern States are producing ber-Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland and many Northern States, including New York and New Jersey, both of which ship large quantities annually to this market. Much depends upon the season regarding quality. Plenty of sunshine and dry weather produce large, well formed and highly flavored berries; dark and rainy weather the reverse.



Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N.Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege. table Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restful sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreaded the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief but finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me. I tried your Vegetable Compound on the recommendation of a friend

from the East who was visiting me. "I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is to put aside all other medicines and to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." - MISS NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N. Y . - \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter pro-